REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS URGE THE LEGIS LATURE TO ALLOW THE PEOPLE TO VOTE

ON THE QUESTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1

Albany, March 8 .- Not since the time when the representative citizens up here to ask the Legislature to pass the bill allowing the construction of another bridge across the East River have there been so many men of that city in Albany as there were to-day. A year ago they came here to ask the Legislature to unite the two cities by a bridge, but to-day they came to ask the Legislature to allow the of the two cities, as well as those of the outpeople of the two cities, as well as those of the outher or not they want to become a part of the stropolis, the Greater New-York.

A special train brought the men who came to argue extension of the lines of the city of New-York to take in Brooklyn, part of Kings and Queens Counties and Westchester County. They were on their breasts large blue badges which told what they after. In order that the ground would not to be gone over twice, the two Committees on together to hear the arguments at the same The hearing was had in the Senate Chamber, large as is that handsome room, it was not enough to accommodate all who were on hand, ther to be heard or to hear. Andrew H. Green, to president of the Consolidation Commission, was the first speaker. He said in part:

vantages, material and sentimental, that combine to render this subject the most important that is to-day before the and, as there are others from various localities sted who will have somewhat to say, I shall oct a few moments with a brief review of the and upon the chief profits of the bill. In 1873 ssed to add three towns-Fordham, submitted to a vote of the people of both the city and towns, and was adopted; no one within the area of those towns has been heard after twenty years' experience of ing benefits to question its wisdom. At that as proposed to comprehend in the greater city the same area that is now described in the of the bill before the joint committee. Some and the Bronx River, a narrow, sinuous and stream, was made the easterly limit of a most absurd and indefensible boundary. whose bill now is before you, was ap-It was made up on the popular home-rule principle. Every municipality has its representative on it. New-York has one member appointed by the Mayor of that city, Brocklyn has one member appointed by its Mayor, Kings, Queens, Westchester and Richmond counties have o member. The State of New-York has four appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the and the Hon. Martin Schenck, the State Engineer and Surveyor, is by the law made a member, and a very intelligent and useful member he has been and is. The commission has been at work for nearly three years. All sides and all interests are fully represented.

William J. Gaynor followed Mr. Green. He said

sents a large majority of the people of Brooklyn. I say this without hesitation, and call upon you now to witness that I leave events in the near future to verify it. that I leave events in the near latter to verify it.

do not wish to dispel the illusion to the contrary which
seems to exist in a few individuals in Brooklyn who stand
only for lax and dishonost government there, and for the
tase principle of running public affairs for private gain first, and for the public weal second—if indeed the latter notive to ever entertained by them It all. Plutarch tells us of that Asiatic monarch who, when he saw from his camp the approaching army of the Roman general, said in derision that they were too many for ambassadors but too few for soldiers. As his vanity was only dispelled in the shock of battle, so am I willing that it shall be with those who now make light of the number and moral strength of the people in Brooklyn who demand nest and prudent local government, and at

people of Brooklyn demand, not only the position re entitled to as part and parcel of the great pepu-which lies at the Nation's gateway, but also their share of the public revenues and advantages derived the wealth and conditions which they help to create. from the wealth and conditions which they help to create.

The union of the two cities on a uniform system of faxation would make a just distribution of the expenses of
government. It would make the yoke of government sasy
and its burden light. In Brooklyn now they are both
gailing in the extreme. Taxation in Brooklyn is much first said this in Brooklyn certain new-papers there were disposed to question its accuracy, but they had to become silent on the topic in the face of the actual figures. Let the actual figures on the tax bills speak. In New-York, as is well known, improved real estate is valued for action as not to exceed 50 per cent
its sale value. It has been ofially established and announced by the State
ard of Assessors that it is valued at only 412 per cent; but desiring to follow the role of never oversaming one's own side of an argument, nor understating the op-posite side, I place it at 50 per cent. The rate of taxa-tion in New-York City is only \$1.85 in the hundred. In Erooklyn, on the other hand, both the valuation and the rate are much higher. Improved real estate there is the rate are much higher. Important rate of the average rate of taxation is \$2.77 in the hundred, or let us say \$2.75 for convenience in figuring. The result of these figures in actual tax bills is easily obtained. It is a mere matter of multiplication. Take any piece of improved seal estate in New-York City worth \$10,000, and any improved parcel of equal value in Brooklyn, so that the one could be evenly exchanged for the other. In New-York City the assessing officers place a piece of that on the tax rolls at \$5,000, namely, at 50 percent of its sale value. The rate or decimal of taxation there being only \$1.85, the simple process of multiplying the assessed value by the rate makes the tax 502 50. In Brooklyn the assessors place a piece of the same value on the tax rolls at \$7,000; that is to \$2,000 and \$100 per cent of the sale value. The late being \$2.75, the tax is \$102.50, as against the New-York tax of only \$22.50, as against the New-York being \$3.70, the tax is \$15.50, an excess of \$100. New-York for the current tax year has upon its tax rolls real estate valued for taxation (I give the round figures) at \$1,500,000,000 and personal estate valued at \$3,20,000,000, while Brooklyn has only \$460,000,000 in real estate and \$11,000,000 in personal estate. To summarize, the total taxable valuation is \$1,800,000,000 in New York City, but only \$177,000,000 in Brooklyn. That is to say, the aggregate valuation in New-York City on the That is of 50 per cent of sale values, which I have mentioned ore, is about four times the aggregate valuation in Brooklyn on a like basis of 70 per cent. And let it be Brookly on a like basis of to per cent. An ice the basis of to per cent. In like these figures do not include the many millions worth of dock property owned by the city of New-York, from which she derives several millions annually in rentals. To go further in the contrast, even on their unequal basis of fixing taxable values, a municipal debt of \$200,000,000 in New-York City would be relatively about the same as one of \$50,000,000 in Brooklyn. And It the same as one of \$50,000,000 in Brooklyn. And a the great amount of improved real estate in New-tis considered, including that which the city itself it, is not difficult to figure out that a Brooklyn debt of \$25,000,000 would be as least only \$25,000,000 would be as large, relatively, as a New Tork debt of \$200,000,000, each being based on actual values. In fact, however, the actual debt of New-York City is not much more than double that of Brooklyn, they being respectively in round figures #98,000,000 and \$46.-060,000, deducting the sipking fund in each case. Each thy is prohibited by the State Constitution from incurring indebtetness exceeding 10 per cent of its assessed valuations, except for water supply. Brooklyn, on its valuation of 70 per cent, is within \$1,000,000 of the limit; in the case of New-York, on a valuation of 50 per cent, the limit is not in sight or in prospect; it is not within \$70,000,000 of being reached. On a 70 per cent valuation

is not within \$100,000.000. At the risk of the adverse criticism of every one in oklyn who does not think, or only thinks a little and thinks he thinks much, and of every one blinded the propensity to what I shall not call local patriotism, For thinks he thinks much, and of every one blinder by the propensity to what I shall not call local partiolism, but puffery. I now desire to say squarely that the associable property of Brooklyn cannot support a government stepuate to the area and population of Brooklyn without being ruinously taxed. No one familiar with Brooklyn's affairs will dispute this. It is well known that Brooklyn is behind in its public works, especially in street improvements and sewers; and that in the number of the state of the sewers; and that in the number of the state of the sewers; and that in the number of the sewers; and the like, It is lamentably descion. With about 1,000,000 of inhabitants and 600 miles of open streets, against about 1,800,000 inhabitants and 750 miles of open streets in New-York City. Brooklyn has a police force of 3,810, and a fire force of 640, against a police force of 3,810, and a fire force of 1,233 in New-York City. Brooklyn is at least one-third short is her chief agencies of government. They have not kept pace with the growth of the city's population, only because taxable values have not kept pace with population, and are inadequate to relie the necessary revenues. To bring those requirements up to the standard would mise the tax rate much over 3 per cent, while the rent payers and tax payers of Brooklyn cannot and will not

THERE are 40,000 families in and near New York who buy the

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Mrs. Partington's Horse
was "so spiritons it always went off on a decanter," didn't show the speed of the rapidly
increasing sales of the Old Dominion Clearette.

continue to suffer present taxation, much less an in-

Breoklyn standing alone must always remain compara tively poor. New-York has a tremendous advantage of her in every material respect. New-York even owns the waterfront of Brooklyn up to low water mark. Those who talk of Brooklyn becoming not only sich, but New-York's commercial rival, can never have heard of this fact. Every ship affoat around Brooklyn is within the city of New-York. By virtue of ancient charters beginning with the government of the New-Netherlands, confirmed and renewed after conquest by the British, and ratified by act of the Legislature after the Independence, the city of New-York owns not only her own water front, but all the way across to low water mark at Brooklyn. Many people seem never to have inquired or even thought why it is that New-York City owns the ferry rights on the Brooklyn side as yell as on the New-York side, and receives all of the rents and revenues therefrom. If docks be ever built out from Brooklyn it must be on land under water purchased or iessed from the city of New-York, or else the wharfage must be paid to the city of New-York. The very few wharves now extending out from Brooklyn stand on land

from the city of New-York.

Speaking now from a Brooklyn standpoint, I say that the people of Brooklyn have the right to share is, the benefits of the revenues for government collected in New-York. They have such right, because they largely help to create the property from which such revenues are derived. Justice requires that this state of things be not perpetuated. Erooklyn does not wish to continue longer as the mere dormitory or bed chamber of New-York. In that relation she has been subjected to indifference and

tried to show that Brooklyn's increase in population had been proportionately greater than that of New-Yorkthat her tax rate per capita had been for the last nine years scarcely more than one-half-that the cost of running her various municipal departments had been much lower per capita, and that on the whole the city had been far better and more economically governed. In conclusion he said :

There is a moral side to this question of consolidation that must force the fi upon the attention of the people the more the question is agitated. From the experiences of municipal governments in our country we are justified in concluding that manusch municipalities do not conserve the best interests of the people as contradistinguished from smaller municipalities. The difficulty of administering a city government economically increases in exact ratio with its growth. Smaller cities are more easily administering a city government economically increases in exact ratio with its growth. Smaller cities are more easily governed than larger ones. It will not require much argument to convince the average resident of New-York of Brooklyn that the various departments under such a city as would be presented by the consolidated cities

J. Seaver Page, of New-York followed Senator Mc-Carren. He declared that the Senator's speech was entirely out of place at this time. "It would be in order," he said "in case this bill were a law and we were asking you to pass one annexing Brook-lyn to New-York. We do not ask you to annex, we simply ask you to allow us to submit. This is not now a question of annexation. It is a question of submission. I am one of those people to whom he refers as sentimentalists. I do want to see a great and grand city in the new New-York."

York."

Edward C. Graves also attacked McCarren. He said that it was false that the people of Brooklyn were opposed to annexation. They were not opposed to it; they were in favor of it. Here was a committee composed of representative business men who knew the sentiments of their respective districts, and they knew that nine-tenths of the people of the city were in favor of the consolidation of the territory named in the bill into one grand city.

Cornoration Coursed Lenks stocks.

in favor of the consolidation of the territory named in the bill into one grand city. Corporation Counsel Jenks spoke, he said, for the Mayor of Brooklyn, who would not oppose the bill if one amendment were made. This amendment was in the line of doing away with the drawing of the bill to be presented in case the city of Brooklyn should happen to vote for annexation or consolidation.

should happen to vote for annexation or consolidation.

Andrew H. Green opposed the amendment. He
said that there was nothing now to prevent the
Commission drawing a bill for annexation.
Senator Aspinall, who introduced the bill in the
Senate, conferred with Mr. Gaynor and others of the
leading "Consolidegionists," as they call themselves,
and they decided not to accept the amendment.
Senator Aspinall declared that the Mayor of Brooklyn was trying to ride two horses. The bill had
been here for two months, and the city authorities
of Brookiyn had paid no attention to it until this
late date. The bill had been drawn carefully and it
would have to stand or full just as it was.

The committee did not consider the hill in executive session.

TWO IMPORTANT EXCISE AMENDMENTS. Albany, March 8 (Special).-There was another sign to-day of a break in the ranks of the "machine" of the Democratic party in this St resistance made by Senators McCarren and McCarty, of Brooklyn, to the passage of Assemblyman Fish's bill appropriating \$210,000 to recompense Governor

Flower for his payment of that sum of money for Fire Island as a cholera station in September last. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan was in the chair, and Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, was present. so that the defiance of the lieutenants of the leaders of the "machine" was palpable and made with obvious Intention. Senator Cantor called uf the bill and said that it was highly important; that it should be passed immediately, since Mr. Flower's contract with Mr. Sammis, the owner of Fire Island, expired on March 10. He suggested that it be ordered to a third read-

ing to-day and passed to-morrow.

Senator McCarren opposed any advancement of the bill until the Senate had full information about the purchase of Fire Island, and moved that the bill be laid upon the table. The motion was adopted by a vote of thirteen to five. This was adopted by a vote of thirteen to five. This angered Senator Cantor, who moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and demanded the yeas and rays upon his motion. This motion compelled Senators to go upon record upon the bill, and some of them changed front. Senator O'Connor warmly supported Senator Cantor's motion and said that there was no act of Governor Flower's administhat there was no act of Governor Flower's administration which has so met with the approval of the Republican voters of his district as his purchase of Fire Island. Senator Parker also expressed his high approval of Governor Flower's course in buying Fire Island. Senator Saxton said that it seemed to him to be the duty of the Senate to order the bill to a third

reading in order to have it in a position to be passed. Senator Cantor's motion that the bill should be ordered to a third reading was adopted by a vote of to 13 as follows: Nays-Aspinall, Bloodgood, Floyd-Jones, McCarry, McCarren-5; yeas-Ahearn, Cantor, Coggeshal', Endre, M. Hol-, O'Connor, Obon's, Parker, Plunkitt, Roesch, Saxton, Smith, Walker-13. The Republican Senators held a conference this afternoon and discussed the Fire Island bill. They determined that they would not seek.

determined that they would not make it a party question in particular, but allow each Senator vote upon it as he saw fit. Sepator Saxton to-day, at the request of the Excise Reform Association of New-York, introduced

two important amendments to the excise laws. MEASURES BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

A BILL TO MAKE THE CITY HALL THE TILDEN TRUST LIBRARY.

Albany, March S (Special) .- The introduction of bills was the principal feature of the Assembly to-day, and a mass of them went into the box. Percival Farquhar introduced a measure that all who favor the preservation of the City Hall and the establishment of a library under the Tilden Trust will be interested in. The bill allows the trustees of the Tilden Trust to put up the building on the site the lines reservoir in Bryant Park and to use it for the library for which provision was made under the will of Samuel J. Tilden. The bill is as follows:

will of Samuel J. Tilden. The bill is as follows:

The Department of Public Parks is hereby authorized to make and enter into a contract with the Tilden Tru t. a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, for the use and occupation by such corporation of any building that may be hereafter in pursuance of law upon landa belonging to the Mayor. Aldermen and commonlity of the city of New-York, between Fortieth and Forty-second size and Fifth and Sixth axes., in said city, and establishing ard maintaining therein a free library and reading-room and carrying out the objects and purposes of said corporation.

and corporation.

Mr. Farquiar said that the bill was down by James C. Carter, and that all of the trustees of the Tilden Trust, except onc, were in favor of the passage of it and the use of the old City Hall building for the

library.

Mr. Farquhar also introduced the Military Code

Mr. Farquhar also introduced in the Senate by Mr. Farquiar also introduced the Shiltary Code bill that was recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Parker. Finnegam, of Brooklyn, put in a bill annexing the town of Flatbush to Brooklyn. Mr. O'Grady, of Rochester, sent in a bill making it a misdemeanor for a minister not connected with any congregation to perform the marriage ceremony. T. D. Gullivan presented a bill that requires the Mayor

of New-York City to appoint an extra marshal on the

TO REGULATE TELEPHONE CHARGES.

PEATURES OF THE BILL INTRODUCED BY SENA-

TOR WALKER. Albany, March 8 - A bill was introduced to-day by Walker fixing telephone charges in cities more than 500,000 at \$75 a year, in cities of less than 500,000 at \$50 a year, and in towns and villages less than 10,000 at \$16. Switching to any point the State shall not be more than 10 cents for ten mile or less, three quarters of a cent a mile for a distance

The Telephone Subscribers' Association of the State of New-York yesterday issued a memorial to the State Senate organg immediate favorable action on of Telephone Commissioners. The paper calls attention to the passage of a bill with the same provisions at the session of 1892. Those voting in its favor were Senators Abearn, Aspinall, Brown, Canter, Endres, Hagan, Mullin, McCarty, McCarren, McMahon O'Connor, Osborne, Parker, Parsons, Plunkitt, Roesch

Saxton, Smith and Walker.

The bill is in the hands of the Committee on Mis celianeous Corporations, and of its members four voted for the passage of the act last year, namely, Senators Plunkitt, Walker, Saxton and Parsons. The Senators Plunkitt, Walker, Saxton and Parsons. The petitioners show the importance of prempt action in view of the fact that the telephone companies are still advancing rates, and there exists no competition or other regulating inducence to resist such advance. The petition is signed by the president of the association, Silas M. Giddings.

G. Waldo Smith, James Talcott, William Irwin Martin, Simon Sterne, Louis Stern, H. H. Brockway. C. C. Shayne, George L. Pease, W. D. Stewart and William McCarroll, directors.

WORK OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SUPERINTENDENT PIERCE'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Albany, March 8 .- Superintendent James F. Pierce transmit to the Legislature his annual report for last year on fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this State. An abstract of the report follows: The number of fire insurance combeing two more than at the close of the previous year. Six fire insurance companies of this Stat have discontinued business since 1801. A comparison of the number of New-York joint-stock fire insurin 1892 shows a decrease of nearly 50 per cent, in Eighty-four companies have either re this period. fired from business or ceased fire underwriting in this State since 1882. Exclusive of dividends to stock insurance companies reporting to this department have, in the last ten years, averaged 94 per cent of cent of the premiums available for uncarned premiur fund and dividend purposes.

On December 31 last the 153 companie

business in this state possessed of \$226,001,580 of net assets at the close of the year, were covering \$17,147,102,744 of risks, an average of \$1.32 of net assets for every \$100 insured. During the verr these companies, with the exception of the New-York mutuals, for \$172,051,420 in gross premiums, undertook to carry \$17,627,299,165 of risks, an average premium of 98 cents for every \$100 insured. \$134, 381,293 was-received in premiums. \$83,330,204 paid for lesses, \$45,441,904 for expenses and \$6,980,071 for dividends. The average ratio of dividends paid stockholders to capital stock was \$11.25. The amount of surplus held by the companies was \$41,059,071, as against \$40,835,890, the previous year.

At the close of the year 1892 the fire, fire mark and marine insurance companies doing business it this State were possessed of \$256,555,520 of admitter assets, an increase of \$8.15,163 as compared wit 1891. The Rabilities of these companies, exceptin scrip and capital, were \$127, 567,741, an increase of \$8,509,756.

MR. FARQUHAR'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL. A FINAL HEARING TUESDAY, WHEN HE WILL URGE SEVERAL AMENDMENTS.

Albany, March 8 (Special) .- Mr. Farquhar sald day that the Committee on Railroads would give a final hearing upon his Rapid Transit bill on Tuesda next. At the meeting of the committee to-morro he would suggest amendments to the bill providing that if private capitalists will not build the proposed Farquhar abolishes the present Board of Rapid Transit commissioners, and provides for a new Commission whom are to be Democrats and two Republicans. Mr. Furquiar said to-night: "My bill provides that the consent of four of the Rapid Transit Commissioners if the city of New-York decides to build the road, or of a lease to a corporation that leases the road after hought of partisen control of the construction of the coad. My plan is, if the city decides to build the coad, to have it issue bonds for the construction of he road bed, but to have the actual construction of he road done by a construction company bound with guarantee to build the road. I will have provisions a the ball for the construction of the road in an conomical manuer."

TO VOTE ON THE REGISTRY BILL TO DAY. ITS PASSAGE DOUBTFUL-REPUBLICANS WILL SUPPORT THE BALLOT REFORM BILL

Albany, March 8 (Special).—The Democratic leaders resolved to-day to have a special meeting held of the Assembly to-morrow night to gain a vote upon Mr. Ransom's Personal Registration bill, requiring all voters in the State personally to register their names in order to secure the right to vote. This bill is in-tended to disfranchise the farmers of the State. It is doubtful if the Assembly passes the disfranchising

The Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon considered Mr. Farqubar's Ballot Reform bill. Some verbal amendments, suggested by Mr. Ainsworth for the Republicans, were accepted by him, Mr. Ainsworth then urged the abolition of the paster Ainsworth then urged the abolition of the paster ballot, but Mr. Farquiar would not consent to this. Mr. Ainsworth also suggested that party emblems be put upon the ballots to guide illiterate voters, but Mr. Farquiar persuaded the committee to reject them. The committee then voted to report the bill favorably. The Republican Assemblymen will vote for the bill, since it adopts a blanket ballot and thus reduces the expense of elections.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSION.

Albany, March 8 .- The annual report of the State commissioners of Fisheries for last year has been sub mitted to the Legislature. The report shows that the cutput of fish was materially reduced last year, on account of the radical changes which took place in the commission, and unavoidable natural causes. The shad hatching operations on the Hudson were only sand making operations on the fiddson were only moderately successful, and the result was disappoint-ing, although the distribution of fry showed an in-crease over the preceding year. There was great difficulty in securing the necessary supply of eggs. The total number hatched was slightly in excess of the distribution of the year before. Additional stations will be established this year and increased efforts made to increase the planting of fry in the Hudson. Owing to a misunderstanding as to responsibility

and the absence of the Commissioner in charge at the Caledonia hatchery, no whitefish were hatched last year. The muscallonge work was moderately

The report says that almost every section of the The report says that almost every section of the State has enjoyed excellent fishing as the result of artificial stocking. It was intended to devote a great deal of time last year to the propagation of saltwater fishes. The Commissioners felt, however, that until the question of pursentiting in the western end of Long Island Sound was definitely settled, it would be needless to attempt to do much artificial stocking. On one day last year twenty-seven large steamers, each with its immense purse-net, were counted near Throng's Neck.

The planting of salmon in the Hudson will be continued, and the Commissioners have great hopes that they will ultimately make the salmon as plentiful in the river as shad. An attempt will be made by the United States Fish Commission next year to stock Lake Champiain with land-locked salmon.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY. Albany, March 8 (Special).-The Assembly passed several important bills to-day. Among them was the bill introduced by Colonel Webster, providing for the acquisition by New-York City of the land in Put nam, Westchester and Dutchess counties bordering upon the waterways in the Croton watershed, to protect the shed from pollution. The bill that was intro-duced compelling the State to become responsible for the claim of the heirs of Michael Broderick, the man who was killed during the railroad strike in Buffalo also got through.

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A CONSERVATIVE COUNCIL LEADING OPPONENTS OF HOME RULE CON FER AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

MR. BALFOUR'S LEADERSHIP APPROVED-LORD SALISBURY CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL-AN EAR-

London, March 8.-The meeting of Conservatives a the Carlton Club to-day was thronged by the leaders well as the rank and file of the party's Parliamentary representatives. The meeting lasted an hour and ten minutes, and its results were regarded by the Conservatives as eminently satisfactory. The occasion was of intense interest, for every one was auxious to know what course would be taken in re-

A. J. Palfour was there in person, with the same cool, cynical, supercilions air that has characterized him in for the Sallsbury Government or as leader of the Opapprehension that his position of command would be shaken or even assailed. Lord Sallsbury was present also to stand by his nephew, to whom he is deeply attached and in whose future he is a strong believer I. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer merly First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon Edward Stanhope, formerly Secretary of State for War: the Right Hon, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, formerly President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Randoly Churchill, whom an influential section of the Conser-vatives have desired to see appointed to the leader hip of the Opposition in place of Mr. Balfour.

If there was any disposition to mutiny it falle tarmonious, but enthusiastic, and it was evident that the Unionist victory at Grimsby had come oppor-tunely to revive and reinvigorate the spirits of the unusually strong and decidedly earnest and and mated address by Lord Salisbury, in which the ex fidence that Irish Home Rule would yet be defeate and his party recalled to power. Lord Salisbury dis avowed the remotest suspicion on his part of the existence of any schism in the Unionist party Severtheless, the tone of this speech was sometime near that of sareastic rebuke for those who suggested or thought of a change in the party leadership. He reprimanded the laxity shown by the party in the House of Commons. The crisis into tious opportunism of a single statesman was one Lord Salisbury declared, which the Unionists should Inionists must co-operate in continuous, unflaggin party by unauthorized amendments or by nopportune divisions, and all members of the party must rally to the support of their leaders.

must rally to the support of their leaders.

Lord Randolph Churchill quieted all surmises and hints as to any purpose on his part to supersede Mr. Balfour by declaring that his best efforts would be given to the support of Mr. Balfour as leader of the party in the House of Commons. This announcement was greeted with loud and hearty cheers.

Colonel Saunderson, Unionist Member for North Armagh, declared in behalf of Irish Unionists, that they would not only not accept the rule of a Parillament and an Executive sitting in Dublin, but would endeavor to destroy it, and would refrain from moving amendments to the Home Raip bill, lest they should appear to give it a semblance of approval. Colonel saunderson avowed confidence in the leaders of the thousist party.

Unionist party.
Other prominent Conservatives spoke cordially in behalf of a vigilant, active and united opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Home Rule bill, and every utterance in favor of a strong and harmonious opposition was greeted with evidences of enthusiasm.
The Conservatives have unanimously decided to move, as an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule bill, that it be read six meetiles hence. ___

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

REPORT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE WHICH CONFERRED WITH MR. BLAINE.

Ottawa, March 8 .- Mr. Foster, the Minister of Finance, laid before the Canadian Parliament yester day a certified copy of the report of the Committee of the Privy Council indersed by Sir Julian Paumeefote. British Ambassador at Washington, on the conference regarding reciprocity and other questions held at Washington in February, 1892. The appendices to this report show that an understanding was arrived at between the delegates from Canada and Mr. Blains on the subject of the Alaska boundary, the adoption of which joins regulations for the protection of the fisheries, reciprocity in wrecking, salvage and towing in conterminous waters, and the marking of the boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay,

The minutes of the conference of the Canadian delegates with Mr. Blaine were presented in detail in the report. Near the close of the proceedings Mr. Foster, for Canada, pointed out the generous treatment accorded by Canada to the United States trade, and that, although Canada collects upon all imported goods, dutiable and free, a revenue of 201-2 per cent, yet upon all goods imported from the United states the rate of duty is only 14 1-2 per cent. free list given by the United States to Canada last year amounted to only \$11,000,000, while Canada gave the United States a free list of nearly \$24,

000,000. Mr. Blaine, the report says, after mentioning that he supposed this was largely due to geographical dis-tribution, said the could easily understand why Canada was reluctant to enter into a treaty of unlimited reciprocity, but that it was clear to his mind that no reciprocity, but that it was clear to his mind that no other arrangement would suit the United States, and that it must be accompanied by discrimination in favor of the United States, especially against Great Britain, who was their great competitor; and that it must likewise be accompanied by the adoption of a uniform tariff for the United States and Canada, equal to that of the United States.

GALLAGHER NOT TO BE SET FREE, THE REPORT THAT THE CONVICTED DYNAMITER

WOULD BE RELEASED HAS NO FOUNDATION. London, March 8 .- Inquiry regarding the report that Dr. Thomas Gallagher, an Iri-h-American convicted of having been engaged in a dynamite conspiracy in 1883 and sentenced to penal servitude for life had been released by order of the British Government, provethat the report is wholly unfounded. Dr. Gallaghe has not been released, and there is no reason for believing that Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, has modified the statement recently made by him in the House of Commons, in which he held out no hope of the release of the convicted dynamiters for a long time to come. In that statement Mr. Asquith intimated that, according to the ordinary rule, clemency could not be expected for life convicts within an earlier period than twenty years from the time of entence. Dr. Gallagher has been a prisoner less than ten years, and is undoubtedly regarded by the British authorities as one of the most dangerous of

British authorities as one of the most dangerous of the alleged dynamiters, two orders of admission to the House of Commons having been found in his possession at the time of his arrest.

Washington, March 8,—The news that Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the Irish-American alleged dynamiter, has not been released by the British authorities will be received by his friends with as much regret as the statement that the Ellis Island authorities had been instructed to prevent his landing consioned authorist. The statement seems to be founded on a confusion of names between Gallagher and Callan. There is nothing in the records of the Department to show that Gallagher has been released or East he will be.

Michael Callan and James Evan, two other alleged dynamiters, have been released. The United States consul at Amsterdam informed the Department on January 28 15at "one Galla," a dynamiter, had been released in London on condition that he yould emi-

The immigration authorities, it was reported yesterday, have received orders to detain a dynamiter named (inliagher, who is said to have been released by the British Government from prison upon the condition that he would leave the country. I said resterday that the man was Dr. Thomas gher, who was arrested in 1883 for an alleged com-plicity in a dynamite plot and sentenced to lif-imprisonment. Dr. Galiagher's relatives in Brooklyn have heard nothing of his release.

A WARNING TO THE PEERS.

WILL THEY DEFY THE BRITISH ELECTORS OR YIELD TO THE POPULAR WILL!

Dublin, March 8.-The National Convention of th Rotunda, Dublin. There was a crowded and en-thusiastic attendance. Thomas Sexton, Member of Parliament for North Kerry, presided. All the prin-cipal members of the Irish Federation were present. Mr. Sexton predicted in his address that, before the end f the session, the Irish Home Rule bill would reach the House of Lords, and that the Peers would find themselves in a critical position. They would have to decide whether they would defy the electors of the United Kingdom or yield to the popular will as expressed through the House of Commons. If Ireland, Mr. Sexton continued, would heartly help Mr. Glad-stone the Grand old Man would beat down opposition both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and also the melodramatic exhibition which the Orangemen were offering in order to bewilder and affright their British fellow-subjects.

Mr. Sexton also announced that, in view of the com ing release of the Paris fund, the fund now collectin for the relief of evicted tenants would soon be closed. Mr. Sexton was heartly applauded, and the demon-stration is expected to have an excellent influence in counteracting the effect of Orange appeals in Great

The Convention resolved, without a dissenting voice, to support the Home Rule bill at the second reading, and "at the proper time to obtain the needful amendments which will render the bill permanent and the nature of Irish rights a lasting bond of union with Great Uritain." The Convention also voted to es-tablish a National fund for the promotion of the National movement.

A DEFEAT FOR THE CHANCELLOR. ESTIMATES FOR THE INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY KILLED BY THE REICHSTAG COMMITTEE.

Berlin, March 8.-The committee of the Reichstag appointed to consider the Government scheme for the eplargement of the German Navy by the addition of a number of first-class vessels, the building of which would be distributed through a series of years, and building of new dry-docks and other improve ments, has made a report advising the striking out of the votes for six new ships of wat, for the more modern arming of vessels already built, and for the

Admiral Hollsmann supported in the stronges manner the original estimates for the new Vessels, which, he declared, were wanted to replace other vessels that would soon be unfit for service. He asserted in emphatic language that the refusal of the money would be a death-blow to the German

Chancellor von Caprivi also carnestly supported the estimates, and declared that the existence of the Empire would be endangered unless it were enabled to keep its coasts free from blockade.

Herr Hahn, Conservative, moved that at any rat the money should be granted that would be needed for an ironclad to replace the Preusson. The Con-cervatives and several National Liberals supported Herr Habn's motion, but nevertheless all the Heus were struck out.

London, March 8 .- Sir Edward Clarke delivered the opening address to day in behalf of Baron Howard de Walden in his suit for divorce against his wife. Ladv act of violence had occurred, according to the testi-mony, since 1876, whereas it was proposed to establish to the satisfaction of the court that her ladyship had and with Count Jean de Madre, in 1850 and 1891 testified that the Count and Lady Howard de Walden passed between them. They followed one another to Pau, Paris, London, York and Bournemouth, and Lady Rianche was often accompanied on these occasions by her sister. The wifness once found a gold watch with the monogram "B. H. de W." in the room of Count Jean de Madre in Bury-st., one morning after Lady Blanche had dined with the Count. Sir Renry James succeeded, in the course of a severe cross-examination, in somewhat discrediting the statements of Crokham.
The witness admitted that he had received money from
the solicitors of Lord Frederick Howard de Walden.

KING LEOPOLD ON MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Brussels, March 8 .- M. Grimard, president of the dum Committee, junder wh popular vote on the manhood suffrage question was taken on February 26, to-day presented to King Leo-pold a report of the election. The King in teply sald that he was a strong friend of liberty, and had asked repeatedly, but in vain, for a royal referendum in matters of the military and personal service. He ounselled patience among the advocates of universal sumage until the necessary two-thirds majority should be secured in the Chamber.

MARSHAL VON BLUMENTHAL DVING. Berlin, March 8 .- Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal is dying. He has been ill for several days.

FOR A FRENCH REPUBLICAN CATHOLIC PARTY. Rome, March 8 .- At the conference between the Pope and the French bishops who attended the jubiled the Fope announced that just before the French Parliamentary election he would address to the French episcopacy a letter in which he would urge the neces-sity of forming in the Chamber a party of Republican

MR. DAGGETT SAYS HE IS STILL A REPUBLICAN. Washington, March 8.—Ex-State Senator Daggett, of Brooklyn, denies the published report that he has joined the Democratic party. Mr. Daggett says, over his own signature: "I have always been a Republican and I have seen no new light which leads me away from the fold."



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live hetter than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid lazative principles embraced in

the remedy. Syrup of Figs.

Its excullence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the sys-tem, dispelling colds, hesciaches and fovers, and permanently curing constipution. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the spprovat of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is porfectly free from every objectionable anbatance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, flyrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SEEING THE FACES OF THE BEAD

HORRIBLE CRAVING POSSESSED BY MANY PEOPLE.

ITS CAUSE EXPLAINED-WHAT A CONVERSATION REVEALED-LOVE OF SENSATION AND ITS DANGEROUS RESULTS-A

DOCTOR'S OPINION. "No doad faces for me!" exclaimed a young lady yea-terday, when asked if she were going to take a last lead at a friend who had just passed away. "I am going to the funeral, but will not see his face."

"Don't you ever look on dead faces !" asked an

"That's what I go to funerals for," observed was of the party. "I always want to see how the corpus looks. I don't see why it is, but I like to go to funerals, whether I know the people well or not. There is something about the somber surroundings that seems to suit me."

This conversation took place in a popular drygoods store. Unknown to the young women who took a part in the remarks were overheard by a well-known physician. He looked at the speakers thoughtfully for a few moments, and then turning to the writer sold.

citing trials, reed trashy novels, and find gratification in the death chamber. It is all the result of an irritated system brought on by defective liver and kidney People, in these days, need to keep a sharp los heir health in order to avoid contracting serious and fate

coreful attention. Their trillia is fully proved by the following remarkable statements made by well-known people who speak from personal experience:

Mrs. Jennie M. Skelten, who is one of the leading residents of Ironton, O., says: "I was sick for two years

with liver and kidney disease, so that I could not sleep at night or at any other time. I consulted a great many doctors, and they all said the disease was so theroughly seated that they could not cure me, but would give me temporary relief. Having heard of Warner's Safe Cure, I resolved to give it a trial, and after using it a short time was cured, and have never had any trouble. I am convinced that it saved my life." years ago I was troubled with disease of the kidneys and other complications which finally resulted in typhoid fever, from which I recovered, but still had the kidney trouble. I tried our local physicians, but could get no relief. Finally my wife bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, but would not let mes take it until she had consulted my doctor, who said that he was thinking of prescribing the Safe Cure himself. I confinenced taking it, and before three days had passed I could see that it was doing me good. I felt greatly encouraged, and was doing me good. I felt greatly encouraged, persevered until I improved rapidly and was, at

residing at Manton, R. '., says: "I have always troubled with a great deal of nervous prostration times, I would be feeling quite well, and, with hardly an nour's notice, would be taken very ill and have to ge to bed. I used several remedies, and received no help until I tried Warner's Cure, which very soon gave me re-lief. My husband had a severe attack of kidney disease a few years ago, but the use of Warner's Safe Cure brought him out all right. In fact, my entire family have used it, and we know it is the best thing we ever took, and would not be without a bottle of it in the house

for double the price."

The intery ondured by those who suffer from the painful symptoms above described is permanently re-lieved by the aid of the great Safe Cure. The strong testimony given by thousands who have been restored to health and strength by its wonderful power is only a just tribute to the merit it is known to possess.

THE TOLEDO AND ANN ARBOR TIED DE

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN STRIKE ON ALL DIVISIONS OF THE ROAD.

Toledo, Ohio, March 8 .- The Ann Arbor Railroad ngineers and firemen went out this morning at 6 o'clock in obedience to the instructions of Chief Engineer Arthur. The strikers furnished a crew for the mail train, and that is the only train that has leit here to-day. Chief Arthur has instructed the heads of the Brotherhood lodges on the various connecting lines not to handle any Ann Arbor business. Reports from all divisions show that all the men are out and that everything is tied up. There is a possibility that the strike will extend to other roads.

Qwosso, Mich., March 8.—The engineers and firemen on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Rail-Most of the new men who came to fill their places a settlement occurs soon the conductors, brakemen and shop hands will also go out. The situation for Owosso is serious, as the men all live here.

this morning at 6 o'clock. No through freight has, been running here since March 6. The City of Marquette came in Wednesday at 1:30 a. m., but cannot

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 8.-The engineers on the Grand Rapids roads intersecting the Ann Arbor road say they will refuse to handle freight from that road delivered to them by non-union crews. To-day the officials of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan Railroad sent word to all the roads here connecting with it that no freight will be received or offered during the present strike. This will do away with any possibility of the strike extending to other roads, unless the men go out in sympathy with their striking brethren.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

THREE STORMS IN SIGHT AT ONCE.

Washington, March 8.—A storm of great energy is central in the Upper Mississippi Valley, attended by general rains throughout the Central Valleys and Lake Region, and easterly gales on the lakes. The cloudiness has increased on the Atlantic coast, and the weather has cleared in the Gulf States. A second depression is central north of Montana. The barometer is rising on the North Pacific Coast and in the Southwest, and has fallen rupidly to the cast of the Mississippi, except in New-England. It is warmer in the districts on the Atlantic coast, in the Lake Regions, and at Rocky Mountain stations. The storm which was central in Northern Illinois has moved to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley, causing rains in the States on the Atlantic coast north of Georgia, which will be followed by clearing weather south of Maryland probably during the early portion of the day. Strong south-westerly winds and probably severe local storms will occur from Virginia northward to Nea-York, and in the States of the Lower Lake Region Thursday, and dasgesous gales will extend castward over the lower lakes.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England, increasing cloudiness and rain; warmer; southwesterly winds, increasing in force.
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, threatening weather and rain; probably clearing by Thursday evening south of New-York; warmer; southwesterly winds, possibly severe local storms in the interior.

For Maryland and Virginia, rain, probably clearing carly; warmer.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain and severe Leaf storms; colder by night.

For Indiana and Illinois, rain, followed by clearing; colder.

HOURS: Morning. Aight. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

in this diagram a continuous white line and thanges in pressure, as indicated by The Tribune's cording barometer. The broken line represents the creature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, March 9, 1 a. m .- Generally fair wes Tribune Office, March 9, I a. m.—Generally fair weather prevailed yesterday with light southeasterly winds. The temperature ranged between 31 and 45 degrees, the average (40%) being higher than on the corresponding day last year and 4% higher than on Tue-day. In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather, followed by showery tendencies, but clearing at night; warmer.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKET.

Liverpool, March 8, 3:45 p. m.—Beef and porhHolders offer sparingly. Hams-Holders offer freely;
short cut, about 14 to 16 b., easy at 63s 6d. BaconHolders offer freely; Cumberlead cut, about 28 to 30 b.,
dull at 52s 6d; short rib, about 25 b., dull at 52s,
long and short clear middles, about 55 b., dull at 52s,
long and short clear middles, about 55 b., dull at 52s,
cheese-Holders offer moderately. Talkow-Holders
are not offering. Spirits of turpentire—Holders offer
moderately; atcady at 25s 6d. Resin-Holders offer
moderately; Lard-Spot-Holders offer sparingly;
futures—holders are not offering; prime Western spot
dull at 63s. Wheat-Holders offer moderately. Flower
-Holders offer moderately; mixed Western spot now,
stendy at 4s 3d; March, steady at 4s 2d; Apel, steed
at 4s 2d; May, steady at 4s 13-4d. Hops at Lea EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKET.